

Business Notices.

GENIN'S HAT STORE.
No. 507 Broadway, Fall 1859.
To the Public.
The Fall campaign opened with the most complete, original and extensive stock of
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
Gentlemen's Felt and Beaver Hats,
Boys' and Children's Hats,
Brought expressly for the present season, and adapted to all tastes and pursuits.
GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway,
Broadway.

LEARY & Co.
Introduce, for the Autumn Fashion for GENTLEMEN'S HATS,
and well known for the past thirty years an opportunity
has been taken to introduce into this country a new and
entirely new style of hats, and their present extensive facilities, they now
offer the public as unexcelled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5, 507 Broadway,
Broadway.

THE FALL TRADE.—KNOX has inaugurated the
season by the production of a new and complete stock of
clothing, which he has become so universally popular. It is neat,
durable, elegant and extremely becoming, and will do credit
to every gentleman who wears it. Call at his store, No. 212
Broadway, corner of Fulton, and make your selection from his
immense stock of Fall novelties.

HOWES' IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES.
MORGAN LLOYD WORKS, No. 10, 1857.
To whom it may concern: We hereby certify that we have
used, for the past six months, one of your SCALES, and
that we have found it to be the most accurate and reliable
which has ever been used in our business, and we have
ordered an additional one of the same kind, and we most
highly recommend and patent to the use of all
call and examine the new principle.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.
Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part
of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these
machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their work,
which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric
than any other in market. They are adapted to all kinds of
sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operation,
and are easily kept in order. The FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
at \$50 and \$75, are just what is needed in every family.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 40 Broadway.

**GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.**
"For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover
& Baker's is the best, and accordingly purchased it."—N. Y.
Tribune.
Office temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
No. 112 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW SEWING-MACHINES.
\$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100.
Wanted, \$100 and \$150.
Each Sewing-Machine Co., No. 411 Broadway.

FRICK & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES.—Warranted
to give better satisfaction than any other machine in the
market, or money refunded.
N. B.—Price reduced to \$50. No. 508 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.
We offer them for family use at a low price.
"They are the favorite for families."—Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of
NEEDLES, suitable for all kinds of sewing.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, from the best tempered
English Cast-Steel, and will be found to be
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 West 4th-st., N. Y.

THE EUREKA SUPERIOR SEWING-MACHINE.
Reduced in Price.
Now selling for \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70.
Parties not having the full amount, can be accommodated by
paying at the Office, No. 410 Broadway, corner of Broadway.

WHEELER'S PATENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
These are well adapted to the use of families, tailors,
dress-makers, &c. Prices of \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100.
Whitney & Lyon,
No. 47 Broadway.

BARTHOLOMEW'S CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES.
Families can be reduced from \$50 to \$30.
BARTHOLOMEW'S MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Useful in every house.
For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by
H. C. SPALDING, No. 30 21st-st.
Post-Office address, Box No. 3,800.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
For CHILDREN TEething.
Will positively cure CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, and
DIARRHEA, WIND COLIC, and all diseases incident to the process
of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health
to the infant. PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. Sold by all
Druggists, 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 12 Cedar-st.

THE LONDON STEREOGRAPHIC COMPANY'S DEPT.
For STEREOGRAPHS and PICTURES, No. 334 Broadway.
ENGLISH CARPETS.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY, \$50 to \$100
ENGLISH CARPETS, \$50 to \$100
SUPERIOR TAPESTRY, \$50 to \$100
Gilt Carpets, \$50 to \$100
All New Goods Opening Monday, Sept. 13.
B. BEATTY,
No. 31 West 4th-st., N. Y.

HOMES FOR ALL.—THE AMERICAN EMIGRANT
AND HOME-STEAD COMPANY (Incorporated by the State of
New York), Office No. 149 Broadway, New York, will sell at
reasonable prices, and on easy terms, in quantities as desired,
Homestead Farms, Wild Lands well timbered, and containing
Minerals, Coal, &c., in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia,
Missouri, &c.

BARTHOLOMEW'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOILETS
are unexcelled. They last long, and do not irritate the hair.
No itching or turning up behind. BARTHOLOMEW'S HAIR DYE;
the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable dye known.
Applied at the Factory, No. 334 Broadway, opposite the Park.

BARTHOLOMEW'S TRICHOPOURUS
is the best and cheapest hair dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Indies, try it.
For sale by
Druggists and Perfumers

RUPTURE CURED.—By MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL
CURE TRUSS. Also, BARK EXTRACT for various
diseases. BARTHOLOMEW'S HAIR DYE, the best in the world;
the only harmless and reliable dye known. Applied at the
Factory, No. 334 Broadway, opposite the Park.

ALLCOCK'S PAINFUL PLASTERS.—They relieve
and remove pain by drawing out the humor from the
internal to the skin. Sold at 25c. each, at No. 294 Canal-st.,
and by all Druggists.

KANE'S IMPROVED PATENT KITCHEN RANGE
and HEATER COMBINED.—The most useful and economical
Range ever introduced into the market. It is made of
heavy iron, and is the most substantial Range made,
and warranted as represented. Manufactured by J. B. BOWEN,
opposite Broekman's, New York. CHARLES KANE.

DR. J. BOYCE DODDS
INTERNAL WISE BITTERS,
At No. 619 and 621 Broadway.

WILL CURE INFANT CONSUMPTION,
WILL CURE WEAK LUNGS,
WILL CURE WEAK STOMACHS,
WILL CURE GENERAL DEBILITY,
And for purifying and enriching the blood are absolutely un-
surpassed. To be named of this is only necessary to make a
fair trial. They are put up in quart bottles with the name of Dr.
J. B. DODDS, and are sold at the price of 25c. per bottle. The
Dose can be consulted daily from 12 to 6 p. m., at his rooms,
No. 619 and 621 Broadway.

KISS-ME-QUICK.
Distilled from Fragrant Tulips. This exquisite perfume in
perfection is prepared and copyrighted by EUGENE DEPUY, Dis-
pensing Chemist, Manufacturer of Fine Perfumery, No. 609
Broadway. Females, Consult with Kiss-Me-Quick.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOILETS
surpass all in other hair dyes. It is a complete hair restorer,
restores the hair to its original color, and is a complete hair
restorer. It is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every
one. Manufactured and sold at No. 212 Broadway. Copy the address.

DR. BRONSON'S BLOOD FOOD (founded upon
the analysis of the Blood), is invaluable for the Digestive and
Circulatory Organs, purifying the blood, and affording a speedy cure
of Throat, Lung, and Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other
Chronic Diseases arising from Over-use, General Debility, and
Nervous Prostration.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M.
PATRICK, Manufacturer of the above SAFES and PATENT
FIRE-PROOF DRAWERS, DEFENSE LOCKS and CASES, also, Fire
and Burglar-Proof Safes and Patent Safes, for Silver, Paper,
Deposits, &c. No. 61 Broadway, corner of College Place. Tel-
ephone No. 185, Post-office.

MARAVILLA CURE Baldness, removes Dandruff,
and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and
at F. F. Fitt's Retail Depot, No. 769 Broadway.

\$500 will be paid if Dr. TORIAN'S VENERETAN
LINTMENT does not cure DYSMETRY and GROUP VENERETAN
any known remedy. This celebrated Lintment has been used
successfully during twelve years. Call at the Depot and see the
certificate.

CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS immediately relieve
Dizziness, Acidity, and Bilious Attacks. R. B. BRYANT, Sole
Importer, No. 10 Nassau-st., New York, and for sale by all druggists,
bars, and grocers.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK
are requested to examine our stock of
FRENCH CHINA,
ENGLISH IRON STONE WARE,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
and
GOLD FINEST
all of which we offer at a very small advance on the importation
cost.
W. J. F. BAILEY & Co.,
No. 631 Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
One of the largest and most splendid assortments of WATCHES
in the city is to be found at the sub-urban. As he is constantly
receiving WATCHES of all descriptions, direct from the manufac-
turers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer
a very large assortment, and at the very lowest prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, and Manufac-
turer of Jewelry, Watches and Silverware, Wholesale and
Retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. (Formerly No.
11 Wall-st.)

STRANGERS IN THE CITY
are invited
to examine our stock of
CHINA, GLASS, SILVER WARE,
BRONZES and FANCY GOODS,
including an elegant assortment of
DRESDEN CHINA,
from the Royal Manufacture at Dresden (purchased at the late
Fair at Leipzig), together with a large assortment of
MIRRORS, GAS FIXTURES and GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHING
GOODS.
E. V. HUGHES & Co.,
Nos. 491, 492 and 493 Broadway,
corner of Broome-st., N. Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
(Warranted Free From Damage).
B. G. WILDER & Co.,
No. 181 Broadway,
Corner of Deyst., N. Y.

HECKER'S FARINA is the highest reputation as a
delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a
pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other
grain, and is superior to any other food in the market. It is
sold at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and
other first-class Hotels and Saloons. It is rapidly becoming an
integral part of all good tables.
Manufactured and sold at the Crown Mills, No. 29 Cherry-st.,
New York. A liberal discount to dealers.

For sale generally by grocers and druggists.
HECKER & BROTHER.

New-York Daily Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-
ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-
tion, but in order that we may be enabled to return to the
author any notice or answer to his communications. We cannot
undertake to return rejected communications. Business letters
for this paper should be addressed to HENRY C. GREENE & Co.

To Advertisers.
Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who
have Wares, Inventions, or anything to sell, must ad-
vertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is
no other Advertising medium so good as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
It has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the world,
circulating largely among Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers,
Mechanics, &c. Price \$1 per line each insertion.
Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Africa
will close this morning at 9 o'clock.

The recent fire at Halifax is said to have de-
stroyed property to the amount of one million of
dollars.

The Democratic State Convention meets at
Syracuse to-day, and will, as has been previously
stated in these columns, nominate for reelection
the present Democratic State officers, with the
single exception of the Hon. Gideon S. Tucker,
Secretary of State, who seems to have no desire
to be defeated next November. Our telegraphic
correspondent reports a considerable amount of
harmony among the delegates generally, and that
Mr. Dickinson is particularly harmonious.

A BASIS OF UNION.
A large number of respectable politicians at the
South sincerely desire that the subject of Slavery
should be wholly withdrawn from national politics,
and placed entirely under the control of the States
where it exists. The difficulty of disposing of this
vexed question in the Territories is, according to
their own admission, the chief obstacle to the
realization of their wishes. These gentlemen are
the advocates of a union of the entire Opposition,
North and South, "on a conservative basis," in
the coming Presidential contest. The most
reasonable of them propose to get rid of the
Slavery question by letting it entirely alone. This,
if it were not an utter impossibility, would, on a
superficial view, seem to have some fair features
about it. But, press almost any one of these moderate
Southern statesmen to a precise definition of what
he means by letting Slavery alone in the Territories,
and you will find that he is—we will not say in-
tentionally, but for yielding nearly every point which the
extremists demand.

The latest specimen of this blundering in the
wrong direction—give it no harsher name—which
we have seen, is in a recent letter of William C.
Smedes, esq., to the Opposition Jubilee, held at
Memphis, to rejoice over the Anti-Democratic
victory in Tennessee, and published with
commendation in *The National Intelligencer*.
Mr. Smedes declares that "the great difficulty,
"the great sore that eats like an ulcer in the public
"mind, grows out of the existence of Slavery."
Doubtless it is a long step in the right direction
when Southern politicians will admit that the great
sore upon the body politic of the nation is Slavery.
This, then, is the evil to be removed. And what is
the remedy for this ulcer which Mr. Smedes pro-
poses, and *The Intelligencer* eulogizes as candid,
wise, and patriotic, and "sure to commend itself
to the approval of conservative citizens in all
"parts of the Union?" "It is," he says, "and
"it appears to me to be the only remedy, to with-
"draw this exciting subject wholly from the arena
"of national politics, and by constrained action
"force it into its legitimate sphere, under the con-
"trol and jurisdiction of the States where it
"exists."

Mr. Smedes lives in Mississippi. Near him, in
the same State, dwell Mr. Jefferson Davis and Mr.
Albert G. Brown. No doubt he has heard of these
gentlemen. When he gets their consent to with-
draw this exciting subject from the national arena,
he will have made two conversions that will give
great force to his persuasive appeals to those
"Northern fanatics and demagogues who would
"rule or ruin this great nation."

Mr. Smedes does not dodge the Territorial diffi-
culty. He takes its measure in this wise:
"But another point, and the only other about which
there could any difficulty arise, would be the one now
causing the fiercest conflict in the ranks of the Demo-
cracy, viz: 'what should be the condition of the Ter-
ritories during their pupillage as to the institution of
Slavery?' Shall the theory of Southern Sovereignty
prevail, or shall the demands of the Southern people
for the intervention of Congress to protect Slavery
in the Territories be allowed? Or is there some
via media which shall also prove a via tuta.
There must be some compromise here."

And what, think you, is this middle ground of
compromise, which Mr. Smedes proposes, and
which *The Intelligencer* is sure must commend itself
to the approval of conservative citizens in all parts
of the Union? Here it is:

"What I suggest, that the friends of the Union, of
harmony, of the Government, shall resolve, shall
voted opinion is, that in all Territorial acts it shall
hereafter inserted that no laws shall be passed by the
Legislatures of the Territories prohibiting or interfering
with the existence of Slavery in them."

And this is proposed as a basis of compromise
on which moderate men of the North and South
can meet! Why, it is worse than the doctrine
Douglas is throwing in the teeth of the Charleston
Convention. Mr. Smedes would have Congress

positively restrain the people of the Territories
from passing laws prohibiting or interfering with
the existence of Slavery therein. Popular Sovereignty
insists that the people, by "unfriendly
"legislation," may so annoy and burden slave
property among them, that its owners must either
abandon it or escape with it to more congenial
communities. On the other hand, Mr. Smedes and
The National Intelligencer seem to think that the
conservation of the North will consent to see the
people of the Territories tied hand and foot for
ten, twenty, forty years, by act of Congress, utterly
helpless against the inroads of Slavery; while
that institution, despite their remonstrances, can
strike its roots permanently into their soil! South-
ern statesmen and journalists may rest assured that
seven-eighths of the people of the Free States will
never consent to let Slavery alone after that fash-
ion. One-half of them are in favor of the prohibi-
tion within the Territories of this admitted evil,
by the positive action of Congress. And the very
lowest point to which the great body of the re-
mainder can be depressed by the severest weight of
party discipline is, to leave the people of the Ter-
ritories perfectly free to exclude it, if they please,
through the enactments of their local Legislatures.

Is not, then, the only practicable basis for a
union in the next Presidential election, that which
we have so often expounded, viz., the cooperation
of all such as agree substantially upon the Slavery
issues involved in that contest—holding, in the mean
while, minor questions, on which there is no
agreement, in abeyance? Is it not certain, how-
ever, that those who would agree in sentiment on
these great issues, would generally entertain identi-
cal opinions on nearly all other important subjects
that might arise in the course of the campaign?

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.

Among the leading public men of South Carolina
is Mr. William W. Boyce, now, and for a few years
past, a member of Congress. He belongs not to
the common herd of politicians who crowd the
halls of the House from that section of the Union—
noisy, ranting, vulgar, and always threatening to
give emphasis and point to their personalities by
pistols and bowie knives—but is a calm, scholarly,
philosophic thinker, and a cool, urbane, considerate
speaker. He aims to be practical in the policy he
proposes, but exhibits a lack of that robust com-
mon sense which characterizes his colleague, Mr.
Speaker Orr. He affects rhetoric, but his culti-
vated taste rejects the gaudy tinsel and farthing
baubles so fascinating to his other colleagues. Mr.
Keith. An ultra Free-Trade, an exponent of the
extremest doctrines of the Calhoun school, and a
sincere believer in the divinity and beneficence of
Slavery, he nevertheless advocates moderate mea-
sures on the part of the South in the present crisis,
not because they are just, but simply that all phases
of opinion in that portion of the Union may be con-
ciliated and consolidated preparatory to a dissolution
of the Confederacy on the election of a Republican
President in 1860!

Mr. Boyce has been making a speech to his con-
stituents at Ebenezer, which we find reported in full
in *The Charleston Mercury*. It is elaborate, and,
as is his custom on important occasions, was
doubtless carefully written beforehand and deli-
vered from memory. It may be regarded as a
deliberate manifesto of the moderate disciples
of the Calhoun sect of politicians. Its bur-
den is Slavery. This is its first sentence: "I
"think the South is threatened with a great
"and near-approaching danger—the domination
"of a Northern sectional party." We thank
the sagacious Mr. Boyce for the admission that the
Republicans are soon to take possession of the
Federal Government. This is doubtless more
gratifying to us than his prophecy of the approach-
ing overthrow of his Northern allies will be to them.
He bows them with his regretful adieus in these
mournful accents: "While I have appreciated and
"respected that conservative and patriotic class in
"the Free States who have opposed themselves to
"the march of sectionalism, I have thought their
"defeat was only a question of time." He aban-
dons New England as hopeless, and turning to the
Middle and North-Western States, frankly admits
that "they are gradually yielding to the sectional
"impulse, and cannot be relied upon with certain-
"ty for the future."

Mr. Boyce thinks the decadence of the South
commenced when the increase of Free States
destroyed the equilibrium of the Senate. "This,"
he says, "considered in its practical bearings,
"having regard to the political relations occupied
"by the North and the South, was a veritable revo-
"lution." The numerical equality of the Slave
States in the Senate having passed away, and
Democratic doughfacedness, upon which the South
so long relied, being about to give up the ghost,
our Ebereszer orator forebodes the proba-
ble fate of that portion of the Republic in this
bristling sentence, not unworthy of Mr. Choate
himself: "I assume, then, that the great, actual,
"practical, absorbing, present, immediate, para-
"mount danger with which we are threatened, is
"the domination of a Northern sectional party,
"and the principles which are death to us, and
"impelled by passions of the most malignant
"nature." We think this is stating the fact of
the election of a Republican President in 1860 in
rather strong terms! Nevertheless, we agree with
him that the danger of "the coming contest cal-
"minating in such a calamity is imminent."

Acknowledging our gratification in being able to
cite the opinion, on this point, of so calm and can-
did an observer of current events, we are curious
to know what Mr. Boyce and his friends propose
to do in the premises when the calamity prospec-
tively culminates in November, 1860, and becomes
"a fixed fact" on the fourth day of March, 1861.
We appeal to the philosophic Mr. Boyce: "Do you
intend to submit to an unavoidable evil, and make
the best of it? Not to put too fine a point upon
it: do you propose to grin and bear it? We ad-
dress ourselves to the magnanimity of Mr. Boyce.
The South has had the Presidency fifty years out-
of the seventy-two since the adoption of the Con-
stitution. And of the remaining twenty-two the
North placed in your hands for the space of twelve
years such supple tools as Van Buren, Pierce and
Buchanan. We will not stop to enumerate the
many degrading jobs, so dirty that you would not
do them yourselves, which our Democratic dough-
faces have done for you. Practically, then, you
have had a son of the South or a scion from the North,
in the Presidential chair the entire period, except-
ing ten years, since Washington took the oath of
office. Suppose, then, that the People, rigidly ad-
hering to all the prescribed forms of the Constitu-
tion, elect a Republican to the Presidency; what,
in plain parlance, do you propose to do about it?

Mr. Boyce has told us, and we ask his Demo-
cratic allies of the North to listen while we repeat
his words. He says that the election of a President
by the Republican party "would constitute of it-
"self a good reason why the South should refuse
"to submit to their rule." Our policy is, first,

to prevent, if possible, the election of a Republi-
can President; second, if this must occur, in
"spite of all our wise exertions to the contrary, to
"cause it to occur under such issues as will best
"enable us to set up a Southern Government."
The great point then is to ripen public opinion at
the South for a dissolution of the Union in the
contingency referred to—the election of a Republi-
can President! However it may be with other
Southern States, he declares that South Carolina
will not wait to see what measures the victorious
party propose; whether or not they make any ag-
gressions upon the rights of the Southern States.
No! He avows that "it is the fixed policy of this
"State to secede as soon as the Republican party
"elect their President."

Appreciating the importance of unity of senti-
ment in the South to meet this contingency, the
orator discusses this point at length. Wholly dif-
fering in this regard from such blunderers as Brown
and such radicals as Davis, he counsels moderate
measures, not because they are just in themselves,
but because a rash policy will tend to divide the
South and deprive her of the necessary strength to
effect a dissolution of the Confederacy. Hence, he
waives aside, for the present, the question of the
annexation of Cuba and other new States in the
tropics; sooths upon the agitation for the legaliza-
tion of the African slave trade; and warns against
merely speculative theorizing about Slavery in the
Territories. He admonishes his fire-eating auditors
not to make rash avowals of their policy lest
"they terminate wide-spread the seeds of Southern
"dissension," declaring that if they construct a
platform at Charleston that shall too rudely shock
the more conservative elements of Southern society,
"the success of the Republican party instead of
"profundly moving the South, would produce
"scarcely a ripple upon the current of public
"opinion!" And the orator closes his eloquent
eulogy upon the wisdom of moderation with the
significant sentence: "If we desire to ripen public
"opinion among ourselves for Southern Independ-
"ence, in the event of the election of a Republi-
"can President, we must exercise the policy of
"moderation in our movements preliminary to
"that result. We must use the most consummate
"prudence now, that we may be able to profit by
"the most desperate boldness then."

And this, then, is the key which unlocks the mys-
tery of the moderation that now and then appears
in the speeches of Southern Democratic statesmen
respecting foreign annexation, the legalization of
the African trade, and a Congressional Code for
Slavery in the Territories! They would not divide
Southern sentiment on collateral issues, because
they would ripen and consolidate public opinion in
favor of a dissolution of the Union in the event of
the election of a Republican to the Presidency!

Two obstacles lie in the way of the consumma-
tion of Mr. Boyce's plan of breaking up the Gov-
ernment. First, the majority of the Southern peo-
ple themselves would repudiate the scheme, if not
brought to it. We can hardly state the case in
stronger terms than he himself has in the speech
before us. Hear him:
"The success of this party, and the submission of
the South to their rule, will be as effectual a conquest
by the hostile North over the South as if it were ac-
complished by the sword. The vast power of the
Federal Government would be thrown into the scale
of abolition; the elements of fanaticism and hostility
at the North would be stimulated into gigantic devel-
opment; a profound discouragement would weigh like
lead upon the bosom of the South; a hated sense of
inferiority and degradation would crush the public
spirit; traitors would begin to raise their hideous
heads, and the hissing of those horrible serpents would
be heard on every hand; the men would fly to the
imperial capital to get great offices; the good would de-
part of their country, and suppose that all was lost,
because nothing was done."

Of course, all this rhodomontade about a con-
quest of the South by the sword of the North,
simply because a Republican art in the White
House, is misapplied rhetoric. But, the awful fore-
bodings of discouragement that would weigh upon
the Southern mind when about to take up arms;
and the timid hint about traitors raising their heads
right under the nose of Boyce and hissing his Dis-
union scheme out of countenance; and the ludi-
crously painful admission that no inconsiderable
share of the Chivalry would fly to Washington and
clamor for office under this horrible Black Republi-
can President—all this has the ring of true logic!

We were going to add, in the second place, that
any overt attempt to carry this Disunion project
into effect, on the mere provocation of an election
of a Republican to the Presidency, would speedily
result in the sudden rise of traitors and the price
of kemp. But, no! This threat of dissolution
under such pretext, is scarcely worthy of serious
notice. Northern patriotism would have no occa-
sion to lift its finger to put down such traitors.
We do not believe they would dare to raise their
heads. If they did, the Conservatism of the South,
led by such statesmen as Bates, Blair, Bell,
Rayner, Etheridge, Botts, Underwood, and their
compeers, would frown them into silence. And no man
knows this better than William W. Boyce.

Has it ever occurred to these theoretic plotters
of treason, that dissolving the American Union
would be rather a serious undertaking? Do they
think it could be accomplished on paper, and in a
day? Are they quite certain that the election of
a Republican to the Presidency would be deemed
by the majority of the South a sufficient cause for
attempting the overthrow of the National Govern-
ment by force? Can they name the States be-
tween which the line of division would be drawn?
Are they sure that it would not run through every
city, and hamlet, and plantation in the South?
Can they inform us on which side of the struggling
combatants in this bloody strife their negroes
would be found? We commend to the serious
consideration of these fiery philosophers, this ex-
tract from the speech of Mr. Boyce:

"Popular revolutions are not created but born.
They are not invented, but necessitated. The people
generally, from obvious causes, desire peace and avoid
convulsion. It requires usually the violence of oppres-
sion to startle them from their dreams of peace.
The theory of successfully initiating a popular revolu-
tion, is to benefit by the errors of the oppressors; to
present in contrast to their arrogant aggression, the
moderate and reasonable demands of the people; to
the two causes the most startling, and to dis-
cuss the popular mind to the patriotic cause. Thus it
has always required the most consummate statesman-
ship to conduct a popular revolution. The problem
has been to advance without producing reaction. Ex-
cess of zeal, producing errors and consequent reactions,
have been the hidden shoals upon which they have
generally foundered."

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

The famous Two-Thirds Rule was a very inge-
nious device for enabling the Southern States to
control the Presidential nominations of the Demo-
cratic party. It completely answered its original
purpose of killing off Martin Van Buren, and
substituting in his place a candidate devoted to the
aggrandizement of the Southern States by the annexa-
tion of Texas, thus opening a new area to the
spread of Slavery. It has since, at each recurring
Presidential nomination, answered equally well in
enabling the slaveholders to throw over every candi-
date of whom they had any doubts or suspicions,

and to give the nomination to the most thorough
and unquestionable doughface. Some of the
Southern press are, however, beginning to dis-
cover that something more than even the
Two-Thirds Rule may be necessary to en-
able the South to decide the nomination
at the approaching Charleston Convention.
It used to be felt in the Presidential Conventions of
the old Whig party as a great inconvenience that
the nomination was liable to be largely controlled
by the delegates of States from which there was
little or no chance of obtaining a single Whig vote.
The Democratic party now finds itself in the same
predilection, with, however, a difference. In the
Whig Conventions it was generally Southern States
which, without the power to give a Whig vote, yet
enjoyed an equality with the Whig States in the se-
lection of a candidate. In the Charleston Con-
vention it will be Northern States which, without the
ability to supply a single electoral vote, will yet
claim an equal voice in the selection of a candidate.

The Richmond Enquirer, the organ of Governor
Wise, calls attention to the fact that in the last
Presidential contest Virginia gave a Democratic
majority amounting to nearly three fifths of the vote
of the State, and that in the Electoral College she
cast her fifteen votes for the Democratic candidate,
while New-York gave an Opposition majority of
more than two thirds and her whole Electoral vote
to the Republican candidate. If, in the Con-
vention at Charleston, New-York is to be allowed
thirty-five votes against the fifteen cast by Virginia,
so far as the result depends upon these two States,
the Two-Thirds Rule will be no protection against
the nomination, over the head of Virginia's chosen
favorite, of a Squatter Sovereignty candidate, and
that by the voice of a State, which in the
actual Presidential ballot will count for the
Democracy thirty-five worse than nothing.
So the State of Ohio, with twenty-three votes in
the Convention, might, in spite of the Two-Thirds
Rule, overbear these two eminently Democratic
States of South Carolina and Florida, notwithstanding
the fact that while they vote solid for the De-
mocracy, Ohio counts on that side twenty-three
worse than nothing. So six Anti-Democratic
States, New-York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Maryland,
Maine, and Michigan, without a ballot to give for the
Democratic nominee, but with ninety-three against
him, might, even under the Two-Thirds Rule, dictate
a Squatter-Sovereignty candidate to the seven Dem-
ocratic States, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida,
Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas